

TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1897.

DAILY, per Year 6 00 BUNDAY, per Year 9 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month 70

Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUS, New York City.

From McKinley to Bryan.

The following communication has the

Paris-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel.

quality of pertinence: TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser: No matter THE SUR thinks those Democrats who voted for Moconvinced from a careful investigation of the facthat most of them will vote the Tammany ticket in November next. The reason will be twofold; part of it the fault of the present "reform" administration but the larger part due to the legislation at Albany NEW YORK, June 7.

We must not expect that every Democrat who voted for honest money in 1896 will be found upon the same side in 1897. The convictions under which some chose the McKinley ticket rather than the Bryan ticket were feeble at the best, and liable to be overridden by the addition of any trivial dissatisfaction against the honest money party or against any division of it. Some were of the philosophy that would resent the failure of prosperity to bloom before the passage of a single measure by the newly elected party. Doubtless the impulses of many are fitful and incapable of lasting from one annual contest to the other. On the other hand, there will be many voters for whom last year the old Democratic ties were strong enough to overpower the feeling that the fundamental principles of Democracy, as they had been handed down to them, had been snuffed out at Chicago, and upon the next occasion these may be expected to see that their place is with the Republicans until the Chicago platform is formally recanted. The year 1897 should tell us more than we know now as to how much of the anti-populism vote of 1896 was solid and how much emotional and accidental. It will devolve upon the stalwarts, who are in the habit of picking their colors with care, and who then stand by them unflinchingly, to see that the next anti-repudiation vote is as powerful as it can be made.

But Mr. LEVEY gives an instructive explanation of the change which he prophesies his friends will make from the party of McKinley to that of Bryan. The administration of New York city will be responsi ble for a part of it, but the far greater cause will be the Republican administration of the Empire State. The municipal question doesn't affect Mr. LEVEY and his friends to any great degree, and non-partisanship not at all. We advise Mr. LEVEY that the great question for all voters here next fall will not be liew York city nor New York State, but gold against silver, honest money against repudiation, and against the virulent spirit which animates the so-called Democratic platform of the day.

The Herald Ice Fund.

We have observed from time to time in the columns of our esteemed and brilliant contemporary, the Herald, certain diffident and hesitating references to an Ice Fund. It seems that in our hot summer weather the worthy Herald bestirs itself to distribute ice among the poor; and in its edition of vesterday it says that it received last year from the charitable public no less than \$15,000 for that purpose.

The Herald draws a very touching ploture of the operations of this charity:

"The demand for this ice on the part of the po was wild and almost fierce, for they were desperat They had, many of them, sick children at home, and they had no money. At each station, and there were

In July and August last the Herald says that it distributed forty tons of ice per day, or two hundred and eighty tons each week costing \$2,800 for the full period of ten weeks of the heated term. The Herald now calls on the public to send in subscriptions to buy more ice for the approaching hot weather, and it expresses the confident be lief that the forthcoming donations will largely exceed those of last year.

The powerful influence which the Herald exerts upon the Ice Companies, beginning at a regular date every spring, enables it to purchase this ice for a dollar a ton. The Herald, according to its own statements. distributed in all about two thousand eight hundred tons last year, which at a dollar a ton amounted to \$2,800, leaving to be accounted for, of the \$15,000 subscribed by the public, the sum of \$12,200 remaining in the hands of the Herald, as the result of its philanthropic transaction.

Now we would respectfufly suggest to Mr. JAMES GORDON BENNETT of Paris, that in view of the very hot summer which is predicted, he should arrange to distribute a little more ice. It would be graceful to allow the quantity that reaches the poor to display a less striking discrepancy with the amount of money contributed by the charitable public. If he was buying the ice out of his own pocket, it would be a different thing. That would be a matter of personal and genuine beneficence, but as he is not engaged in any pursuit of that kind, but is merely securing a free advertisement for his paper through the donations of charitable people, we really think he ought to take

a more liberal view of the situation. It is not as if he offered to defray the cost of distributing the ice that good people are willing to pay for. It is something entirely different. He constitutes himself the selfappointed trustee of a fund which should be sacred as the gift of charity. How much of it does he finally keep as his own profits?

White Wings Furled.

Col. GEORGE E. WARING, Jr., is now frequently mentioned by the neophytes of nonpartisanship as the most senseless and fit candidate for Mayor of New York on the Goose ticket. Col. WARING is not a Goose. but a Swan, and he swam out of the muddy waters of reform more than two weeks ago. On the night of May 22 Good Government Club C disported itself at 677 Fifth avenue. Mr. JOHN JAY CHAPMAN was the master of the revels, "and he exploded fun and epigram," said our neolithic contemporary, the New York Times, the next day, "which were echoed in roars of applause and laughter, like bunches of firecrackers." Here is one of his bunches of firecrackers :

"When he said the only logical candidate of the who was on his right, and only a few places away, two broad, damask-covered tables and stamped their

"A great many people," Mr. CHAPMAN

went on to say, "would like to see Col. WARING try his hand at the balance of the job." [Loud and long-continued ap-

An hour later Col. WARING was asked to address the brethren:

ing of what was to be said. The fact that he seemed to be included in the list of candidates put him in a false position, and he had to be careful. "I am not a false position, and he had to be careful. andidate for Mayor and shall not be a candidate,' he declared. The declaration was received with silence. He said he had come to New York for a specific purse. He had believed and had determined to prove that the streets of this great city could be cleaned; that the men who cleaned them could be cleaned. and that the reputations of those men, which had been anything but savory, could also be made clean. He knew if he was nominated for Mayor by the Cititens' Union that he would be left. He hoped by ju-dicious conduct to be able to carry out his purposes. "'I will try to dodge along the hedgerows,' he said, 'so that Temmany when it comes in will say: "Well, this fellow hasn't done anything very bad, and has done some good, and we will let him hold on." I am

It is clear from these remarks of Col. WARRYG that he is satisfied to be allowed to clean the streets, and has no ambition to clean the extensive establishment which is echnically called, for campaign purposes, the Augean stables." Even if he wants to be Mayor, he knows that as a candidate for that office under the management of the mpossible Citizens' Union, he or anybody else, born of woman, would be "left."

Col. WARING is not without his moments of crankiness, but he is essentially a clearheaded and practical chap. Consequently he appreciates thoroughly the futility of the Citizens' Union.

The Even Temperature of Joe Blackburn.

Ever since last summer the Hon. JOSEPH CLAY STILES BLACKBURN has been denouncing those Democrats who refused to vote for BRYAN last year. Mr. BLACKBURN is one of the most gifted denouncers in Kentucky, and his volume of denunciation cannot be exceeded by any other producer in the world. His vocabulary is not re markably large, but as he uses the whole of it most of the time, and as it is always piping hot, its effect in the way of roar and sizzle is out of proportion to its size. His favorite remark about the Buckner and the McKinley Democrats is that Sheol is full of better men than they. There is a sort of theological air about this which makes it specially acceptable to Mr. BLACKBURN and he has repeated it with unessentia modifications at various times. Indeed, Col. JACK CHINN, who is not without distinction as a student of incandescent invec tive, regards his chief's comparison of the inhabitants of Sheol with the anti-Bryan Democrats, to the disadvantage of the latter, as a masterpiece of indignant eloquence, warming, grateful, and filling.

At the Kentucky Popocratic Convention last week Mr. BLACKBURN had a fine spasm of language, and this time he left Sheol out, and warmed himself by his own fires. Speak ing of the gold Democrats, he said :

"The guillotine and the gallows are the proper reibution for the traitors to the party.

Some persons regard these words as some what rash and anarchical, but connoisseurs and JOE BLACKBURN will see in them a comforting evidence that political disappointment has not banked his fires. His emperature is even. He is not colder than he was, and warmer he cannot be. The way in which he shot those two g's, guillotine and gallows, at the traitors must have seen tremendous. What must be the pride of the Kentucky Popocrats in a statesman, orator, and rare occasional thinker like Joz BLACKBURN! In his own alliterative manner he may be described as speaking dirks. drakes, and daggers, "minions, monkeys, and murderers." And he is always just so. Henever cools. Strange that in so gigantic chambers of mind, the heat should be so evenly distributed.

The Shower of Stars.

The application of Gen. MIZNER for reice, thereby leaving a vacancy which will doubtless be filled by the advancement of Col. MERRIAM is the latest although we will not yet say the last, step in an extraordinary series of promotions.

The nucleus out of which so many changes have been evolved thus far was the retirement of Gen. THOMAS H. RUGER for age about two months ago, thereby opening a promotion of one Brigadier to be a Major-General and one Colonel to be a Brigadier. It was well understood that the senior officer in each of these grades would sooner or later be advanced. But the opportunity was seized to confer the stars also on many other officers, under certain concerted ar rangements.

To begin with, Gen. FRANK WHEATON. the second highest in the grade of Brigadier-General, was to be retired for age less than six weeks after Gen. Ruger, and so most properly that excellent officer was passed over the head of Gen. JOHN R. BROOKE, the senior in the grade, to the vacancy of Major-General.

Then, when Gen. WHEATON was retired for age, on May 8, another worthy Brigadier. Gen. JAMES W. FORSYTH, fourth on the list, was jumped over Gen. BROOKE, with the understanding that, as soon as he was confirmed as Major-General, he would apply for retirement; and this plan was strictly carried out.

Next, on Gen. FORSYTH's retirement, still another Brigadier, Gen. Z. R. Bliss, the fifth on the list, vaulted over the patient shoulders of Gen. BROOKE, under a like understanding, and that, too, was faithfully carried out, Gen. BLISS applying for retirement under the law relating to forty years' service, having had one day on the active list as Major-General.

Then, at last, Gen. BROOKE came to the front, and was made Major-General, as it had been decided from the start that he should be. Thus four out of the six Briga diers received promotions. And since Gen. Forsyth's age retirement was due next year, and Gen. Bliss's year after next, whereas Gen. Brooke's does not come until 1902, neither would have had promotion in prospect without that arrangement; for of the two senior Major-Generals, Gen. MILES does not retire for age until 1903, and Gen.

MERBITT not until 1900. It was suggested and, indeed, urged at one time to take a fifth Brigadier into this convenient arrangement, Gen. J. J. Cop. PINGER; but it was pointed out that he had received his star only about two years ago, jumping a large number of Colonels at that. So the mark was drawn there, al though he retires in 1899, or before any of his present seniors. As to Gen. E. S. OTIS, the remaining Brigadier of the six when the movements began, he does not retire until 1902, and, of course, has a chance at the double star when Gen. MERRITT retires. So much for the Brigadiers; and now let us follow the fortunes of the Colonels. The

senior, Col. W. R. SHAFTER, First Infantry,

who had on several similar occasions been

passed by, was raised to the original vacancy among the Brigadiers caused by the first retirement, that of Gen. RUGER, with the resulting promotion of Gen. WHEATON. But the successive promotions of Gens. FORSTTH, BLISS, and BROOKE caused three other vacancies. The senior Colonel was Col. H. C. MERRIAM, Seventh Infantry, and it was arranged to promote also the senior cavalry Colonel, Col. J. F WADE, Fifth Cavalry, and the senior artillery Colonel, Col. W. M. GRAHAM, Fifth Artillery, thus giving one star to each arm. We set forth some time ago the special claims of the artillery to one of the stars, and the event shows that the considerations then presented were well founded. But it was determined that before Col. MERRIAM, who retires only in 1901, received his appointment, the stars should first be awarded to Col. J. K. MIENER, Tenth Cavalry, who, besides being fifth Colonel, we think, in relative rank, retires next year, or before any of his seniors. Thus the nominations sent in proved to be those of Col. WADE. Col. MIZNER, and Col. GRAHAM; and then, immediately on his confirmation, Gen MIZNER applied for retirement, on account of thirty years' service, so opening the way to the appointment of Col. MERRIAM as Brigadier-General, which will undoubtedly

occur this week. Such is the remarkable distribution of stars which has already occurred, and it is worth reviewing as something quite surpassing any precedent since the reorganization of the army after the civil war. In the navy, a few years ago, an arrangement somewhat analogous allowed several promotions to the grade of Rear-Admiral; but this army deal outdoes that. Yet everybody cems to regard it with satisfaction, since it has allowed several officers whose service during the civil war was useful and conspicuous to retire with a coveted higher grade, while impeding only for a few days the promotions of those who were looked upon from the start to perform permanently the active duties of such grades. It is true that it would hardly be wise to use every vacancy among the general officers to make so liberal a dis tribution of stars as that just recorded But the occasion was exceptional, and with the rapidly diminishing number of officers still on the active list who achieved great national renown during the war, there is little danger that the precedent will be fol-

The Burden of Clevelandism.

owed too often.

Two noted members of the former Demo cratic party, the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON of Louisville and the Hon. HOKE SMITH of Atlanta, have been discussing the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND as an actor in the poliics of the day. Mr. WATTERSON has been in imes past far more of an admirer than a critic of Mr. CLEVELAND'S public performances, and Mr. SMITH was once a member of a Cleveland Cabinet. Two years ago both of these gentlemen were firm in their advocacy of the Government's honorable maintenance of its historic gold standard of money, Mr. SMITH having defended it with marked ability and impressive evidence of conviction in a memorable debate between himself and the late Speaker CRISP, who was on the other side. To-day Mr. WATTERSON is as he was in respect of the coinage question, whereas Mr. SMITH turned a year ago, when the Democracy turned, and is now for the party platform of free silver. Together these gentlemen have been expressing opinions upon the last Democratic President as a candidate for a third term, which, apart from their relevancy or irrelevancy to the possibilities of the future, may spread some use ful understanding of Mr. CLEVELAND'S peculiar relation to public affairs.

Mr. WATTERSON has spoken with promptness and well sustained vigor upon the reent Reform Club banquet in New York, where ex-President CLEVELAND, still fresh from having caused the wreck of the National Democracy, with the attendant and still continuing perils to the financial was shoved to the front as a guide for Democratic reorganization and Populist suppression. Mr. Watterson saw first and last in that dinner and its speech what he has seen in every political affair with which Mr. CLEVELAND has been connected, namely, a scheme to get him nominated for the Presidency, a Cleveland third-term movement; and he declaimed against it like a Democrat from whom the last taint of cuckooism had disappeared. He felt that the real purpose of the dinner was to keep Mr. CLEVELAND before the public, and that beyond that there was no serious purpose. He resented the idea that the gold Demo crats, stalwart defenders of the national honor and the hope of Democratic regene ration, should be made worse than useless to both causes through being shackled to the inextinguishable, annually intensified and now publicly odious devotion of Mr. CLEVE LAND to his own fortunes. Mr. WATTERSON knows, in common with other people, that CLEVELAND's desire and effort for a third term in 1896 drove a sullen but determined Democracy into the arms of the Populists, and precipitated upon the country the very danger against which Mr. CLEVELAND posed in opposition. The Courier-Journal will have none of this again if it can help it.

Possibly the dinner members of the Re form Club, professed supporters of the gold standard, have thought that they had erred in thus jerking Mr. CLEVELAND to his legs after he had been ignominiously but effectually prostrated. Possibly a touch of shame at their utter inability to make any satisfactory explanation of their gratuitous parade of him, led them and their newspaper allies to try to ridicule Mr. WATTERSON for fantastic imagination and far-fetched timidity. Their treatment of the situation has elicited an instructive continuation of the theme from Mr. WATTERSON, who hopes with the sanguine confidence of a gallant spirit for the reorganization of the Democratic party on the old lines.

"Waiving for the moment," says the Courier Journal, "Mr. CLEVELAND's antecedents and the odium that attaches itself to his name with the overwhelming majority of Democrats in the West and South his reappearance upon the scene would at once change the issue from one of sound economics to that of a third term of the Presidency, a fatal transfer on the very threshold. Our whole purpose," continues the Courier-Journal, "is to warn soundmoney Democrats, particularly in the West and South, against the schemes of a small body of persons, who, however unimportant in themselves, may have it in their power to so muddle and distort a noble cause, and to so bend a great movement to ignoble and selfish issues, represented in the person of Mr. CLEVELAND, as in the end actually to play into the hands of the free silverites."

While the Mugwumps endeavor to squelch the Kentuckian with levity, the Atlanta Journal, the Hon. BOKE SMITH'S organ, which speaks now for the millions

who followed the Chicago platform, replies calmly and seriously. Notwithstanding it styles Mr. CLEVELAND'S Reform Club effort a twenty-ton speech," it agrees that the banquet meant CLEVELAND more than it meant nonest money; but it laughs at our contemporary's longing for an honest-money Democracy not in CLEVELAND's Interest :

"So far as Mr. Wattenson's interpretation of the significance of the Reform Club banquet is concerned, it is entirely justified by the character of the men who fawn on CLEVELAND, by their intellectual c and by other circumstances not necessary to mention. We are of the opinion that those who treat the matter flippantly are of one mind with respect to the scheme the Reform Club is hatching, for there can be no cort of doubt as to the intentions of the sat

"Only CLEVELAND can represent Clevelandism With the ex-President alive and out of office, he is the only possible or available candidate of the men who cominated Palmen and Buckwan and then deserted tively felt that PALMER and BUCKERR, running on a cut-and-dried platform, could never represent Cleve-landism. The political 'nondescripts' and 'nincompoons'-the terms are applied by Mr. WATTERSO -who compose the Cleveland party, do not sak him to leclare himself on any question. They simply indorse in advance everything that he does, everything that

Mr. Watterson is the only man of any reputation or influence among the bolters who has denounced the third-term scheme and protested against the logical result of Clevelandism. It is hardly possible that Mr. Wattennon's defection from the glorious band of 'nondescripts' and 'nincompoops' will have the effect of disarranging the programme which gramme is to put CLEVELAND up for a third term and a fourth candidacy. That programme will be carried out, and, indeed, we should be sorry to see it fall. We seed just such a performance as that to convince a number of people in this country of the ultimate alm and purpose of those who desire to see the patriotism as well as the prosperity of the people of this country destroyed by means of the single gold standard."

So Hoke thinks. If there be anywhere failure to appreciate his argument, a pe rusal of the extraordinary plank in the Chicago platform condemning the third term will justify it. The Chicago Convention. and the more than six million voters who cast their votes for BRYAN a little over six months ago, felt that in rejecting CLEVE-LAND they at least saved the Democratic party from the disgrace of a third-term canvass. That was consolation and support to thousands who remembered with shame that they had sold themselves to the fraud of free silver. CLEVELAND and his bonds issued to make good the deficit under the pretence of defending the gold standard, filled the populized Democracy with the passion of a holy war. First he drove the Democratic party into Populism, and then his bond-issuing slander of honest money nearly delivered the United States to Bryanism and free silver. Any political activity with which he is associated to-day becomes an object of hostile suspicion to the vast majority of the people of the United States. HENRY WATTERSON, a whole-hearted bulwark of honest money, and Hoke Smith, a silver man, agree that the ex-President and his friends are at bottom still agents of Clevelandism, and that Clevelandism is a millstone about the neck of the gold standard.

It would be a public blessing if GROVER CLEVELAND should expatriate himself with all technical formality, and go and live somewhere else.

The Memory of the Signers.

In the city of Lancaster, Pa., in which for a short time during the Revolutionary war the Continental Congress held its sessions, and which for thirteen years was the capital of the State of Pennsylvania, there was unveiled on Friday last (June 4), a monument to the memory of George Ross, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is erected on the site of his homestead by the County Historical Society. The formal presentation was made by JOHN A. COYLE, and the speech of acceptance by W. U. HENSEL, formerly Pennsylvania's Attorney-General. The dedicatory oration was delivered by the Hon. MARRIOTT BROSIUS, Representative of the Tenth Congress district.

GEORGE Ross was a lawyer, and the number of lawyers in legislative bodies in the early history of the republic was muc smaller, proportionately, than it is in these times. There were fifty-six signers of the Declaration of Independence and twenty-four of them, or less than one-half. were members of the bar. In the last Congress of 356 members, 228, or nearly twothirds of the total number, were members of the bar. Among the Senators in the same

Congress the lawyers were fifty-seven. In the First Congress the proportion of farmers was materially larger than is the case now, and in the early stages of the republic physicians took a very active part There were several among the original signers of the Declaration. Two of the most noted men of the fifty-six, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN of Pennsylvania and Roger SHERMAN of Connecticut, described themselves respectively as a "printer" and a shoemaker.' GEORGE Ross, whose services have been

honored by the people of Lancaster, did not enjoy the longevity characteristic of many of his distinguished associates. The concluding clause of the Declaration of Independence pledged each of the signers to the others for "life, fortune, and sacred honor," but more than half a century passed before the last obligation ceased. JOHN ADAMS when he died was 91 years of age, ROBERT TREAT PAINE of Massachusetts 83, the illustrious Thomas Jefferson 83, Thomas McKean of Delaware 81, WILLIAM FLOYD of New York 87, the illustrious BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 84, WILLIAM ELLERY of Rhode Island 93, George WYTHE of Virginia 80, Dr. MATTHEW THORNTON of New Hampshire 89. SAMUEL ADAMS 81. FRANCIS LEWIS, a Welshman, whose home when he signed was in New York, 90, and CHARLES CARROLL, the last to die, 95. JOHN ADAMS and JEFFERSON died on the fiftieth anni-

versary of the promulgation. Public honors paid to the memory of these devoted men are, of course, limited to those States which were represented in the original Union; and it is to the credit of the patriotic people of Pennsylvania that they have always been prompt and active in such measures of recognition as are incident to the observance of patriotic anniversaries.

The Reinstatement of Canovas.

Although the Queen Regent's decision to retain Canovas in power may put an end to one hope entertained by President Mc-KINLEY, yet it should really accelerate rather than retard his own programme in regard to Spain.

Had Sagasta, for example, succeeded CANOVAS, and had WEYLER given way, if not to Martinez Campos, at least to some soldier whose military methods would be dominated by the views of the former Captain-General, it might have seemed almos necessary for the Administration at Wash ington to delay its own plans. It might have been desirable to wait for the new Ministry to study the situation and announce its policy. But, as the case stands,

there is no reason now for postponing those negotiations with Spain, which are based on the report of Commissioner Calboun, and, in a broader way, on the sentiment of Congress and the American people.

Whether, in the mean time, Spain has acted wisely, or has missed a great opportunity, only the result will show. Among some European onlookers there is frankly expressed astonishment that the Crown should not have seized the occasion of the roluntary resignation of Canovas, due to the Tetuan incident and to the growing opposition of the Liberals, for trying a change of policy. But the dread of swap ping horses in crossing a stream seems to have been more potent than any other dread, and to this same fear we must probably ascribe the retention of WEYLER, if he really should be retained, which last is a point by no means settled. For it seems clear that if the Queen Regent took into her councils men like SAGASTA and MAR-TINEZ CAMPOS, and they assented to the resumption of authority by Canovas, at least some respect must have been paid to their general views of the proper mode of

carrying on the war. At all events, with the crisis at Madrid ended, it seems hardly worth while for our Government to count any further on aid for its plans from that source. The breach between the Liberals and Conservatives may prove to be as wide as ever, and another crisis may come, but it is now necessary to put forth efforts to secure peace for Cuba on the basis of independence; and this should be done at once in order to derive any needed aid from Congress while that body is still in session.

Mr. Foster's Errand.

The silence preserved in regard to ex-Secretary Foster's visit to London may safely be interpreted as a token that this part of his mission has proved fruitless.

But he proposed to deal with Russia and Japan as well as with England in regard to the suspension of scaling, under a joint agreement, in Behring Sea. He has therefore continued his journey to St. Petersburg, and there is ground to believe that there he may be able to secure such a modus virendi as we require. Then, with Japan joining in, as she is expected to do, a pressure may be exerted on England.

Yet it is useless, apparently, to look for any agreement which will apply to the present year. On Aug. 1 sealing again becomes lawful in Behring Sea, and there would not be time to notify the sealers, even supposing that the adhesion of Russia and Japan to the desired agreement could be had very soon, and that then Great Britain would join. Thus the errand of Mr. FOSTER is robbed of much of its hopedfor results, because the purpose of appointing a Special Commissioner seems to have been to secure an arrangement for the present season, rather than to trust to the slow processes of ordinary diplomatic notes between the Governments concerned.

Another season of pelagic slaughter in Behring Sea may therefore be considered as assured, and at its end we shall be able to see how much of the seal herd is left for protection next year.

Weyler's Terror.

On Friday last we spoke of the circumstance that so long as President McKin-LEY'S Special Commissioner staved at Havana, performing the duty for which he was sent there, Captain-General WEYLER remained away from the city, only a short distance away from it. As soon, however, as Commissioner CALHOUN had left the city and taken ship for this country, WEYLER hastened to Havana. The Commissioner sailed from Havana on Thursday last, and the next day WEYLER took a steamer for Havana, where he arrived on Saturday.

The Captain-General had kept out of the reach of the Commissioner during all of the three weeks in which the latter was at the Cuban capital, desirous of conferring with the official to whom he was accredited by the President of the United States.

WEYLER was guilty of bad manners in avoiding for so long a time the President's representative. He ignored the President from first to last. WEYLER ought to have been ashamed to rush back to Havana the lay he ascertained that Mr. CALHOUN had left it. He was afraid to meet CALHOUN. He was in dread of the questions that CAL-HOUN would put to him. It is now manifest that this creature WEYLER is a poltroon and a sneak, as well as a butcher, a wanton destructionist and a malefactor.

The Herald's exclusive publication vesterday of the circular of the American Protective Tariff of the circular of the American Protective League, of which Consentres N. Blass, Secretary of the Interfor, is still President, because his resignation of the office has not been acted on, aroused an immense amount of comment among merchants who are niliar with all aspects of trade.—New York Herak The circular referred to was printed in full is conspicuous place in THE SUN one week ago.

Under the present law, however, when the United States pays any of its notes the Secretary of the Treasury is obliged to put them into circulation again forthwith.—Sound Money.

How does it happen, then, that of the \$11,000,000 of United States notes redeemed since April 24 not a dollar has yet been put again into circulation ! How is the Secretary obliged" to do anything with them excepkeep them until they are wanted ! There is, indeed, an act of Congress which says that they 'shall " be reissued, but it does not say when by whom, or how this shall be done, anybody be punished for not reissuing them.

For the sake of the cause of anti-Repudi ation, we advise the National Sound-Money League to change its name to that of Greenback Abolition or Bank-Currency League, which seems to be its actual purpose; and then, before issuing its paper, Sound Money, to think a little more. The leading article of the third number of that publication informs its readers that "the Greenbacks and Treasury notes are not intrinsically sound money because their redemption depends upon the Government having in its Treasury a sufficient amount of gold to meet such notes as are presented for redemption." On the other hand, "the \$235, 000,000 of bank notes are sound money because the Government money in which they are re deemable is itself redeemable in gold." The rope holding up the car is weak, but the occupants of the car are safe, because the car's attachment to the rope is unexceptionable. In spite of the shallowness of its reasoning, our contemporary, Sound Money, may still do a great deal of harm to the cause which it assumes to champion.

Let authority be given immediately for monetary commission to determine what the Unite states wants to do on the money question, and the let us go after it and get it as promptly as possible. John Wannender.

No monetary commission can determine what the United States wants to do on the money question. At the last Presidential elec-tion nearly one-half of the voters voted for the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and a little more than half of them voted against it. Those who voted for it demand an opportunity to vote for it again, and in the meanwhile the dministration, representing those who voted against it, is trying to negotiate with the great the free coinage of both gold and silver at a ratio yet to be fixed. On this point, too, the vote of the nation will have to be consulted, and s

THE DOG STAR'S ORBIT.

na Computations Made by an Omaba Clergyman-Astronomer

From the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. From the Rev. Newton M. Mann of Omaha we have received a pamphlet containing an article by him, reprinted from Popular Astronomy, on the orbit of Sirius. The article gives the results of Mr. Mann's latest calculations and conclusions concerning the path of the great companion of Sirius discovered by Alvan Clark

in 1862. Observations of angle and distance from 1862 to October, 1896, inclusive, are employed in the calculations. From 1890 to 1896 there were no observations, as the companion was apparently so near its principal as to be lost in the intense light. That is, the orbit is so inclined that the companion in its journey came nearly in line with the planet and observers on the earth and was therefore invisible. Six years were required for passage over an angular distance sufficient to get clear of the blaze of Sirius and become visible to observers.

It is apparent from the delineation by Mr. Mann of an approximate orbit with the positions

It is apparent from the delineation by Mr. Mann of an approximate orbit with the positions of the companion at the date of each observation, and from the text, that the work of calculation was difficult. For no orbit could be constructed that would touch the companion except on eleven dates out of forty-one. The angles and distances given on the other dates of observation placed the companion outside or inside the delineated orbit. It must be understood that this orbit, an ellipse, was drawn after numerous trials to touch the companion at the greatest possible number of times. The work was done on a scale which would render the thickness of a line of great account. Furthermore, it was the purpose to draw the orbit so as to bring the companion at near as possible to the outside or inside of the line at every observation. After many trials Mr. Mann was forced to conclude that the wide divergence often noted could not be explained by errors of observation, and that the companion suffered perturbation from the pull of a second body revolving about Sirius and a giant satellite yet unseen. He concludes that the wide the passed its principal or Sirius in 1894-95, and that the distance of the star from the centre is 4 seconds and 29 hundredths.

Of a disturbing body or satellite Mr. Mann writes: "A third member of the system seems to be indicated, having a period of some twenty years, motion retrograde, the plane of whose orbit cuts that of the one we are considering at about thirty degrees, where the disturber appears to have passed in 1886, at a distance from Sirius of four or five seconds. The disturbances noted may also be complicated by a massive satellite of the companion moving in an orbit commensurate with this grandlose system."

The evidence of perturbation is sufficient to warrant these conclusions. It is possible that the third member of the system may yet be sighted or so carefully traced by the mathematicians as to be precisely located. Mr. Mann's work is of great interest.

THE CHEEK ELEPHANTS.

Queer Feature of an American Claim Against

From the San Francisco Chronicle

WASHINGTON, May 29. - A crisis seems to be at hand in the affairs of the Cheek estate. With in a few weeks there must be decided whether aid will be given to the heirs of the deceased Teak King, or the last hope of something being gained in the suit against the Siamese Govern ment abandoned.

But there is one difficulty which confronts the men who have thus far taken charge of the case for the heirs of Dr. Marion A. Cheek. When the Slamese Government, in behalf of its claim that it should compel payment of the interest on its loan to Dr. Cheek, seized all of his property and confiscated the main portion of the assets, the logs in the streams, it allowed to be dissipated this portion of the estate. Lying in the streams awaiting transportation to market were logs to the value of 800,000 ticais, or nearly \$500,000, but there was no care taken to preserve these assets of the American, so when it came to a settlement there was not enough to pay the claims of the Government. As a result, the Government at once laid claim to the herd of seventy-six elephants of Dr. Cheek.

Soon after this came the death of Dr. Cheek. The administrator of the estate found himself in a most peculiar position as regards the principal assets in the hands of the representative of the dead lumberman, those seventy-six elephants. An elephant is not the least expensive of luxuries when he is purely one. The counter claim of the Slamese Government, set up to prevent the saic of the elephants, operated at the same time to prevent the leasing or pawning of the beasts. And there they were being fed and tended and literally "cating their heads off." Now it is found that there is not available enough money to send counsel to prepare the case for final submission.

Unless the State Department will agree to have Minister Barrett hire an attorney, taking a lien on any judgment obtained for the expense, there seems to be a hard road before the estate in its efforts to collect damages for what is considered a most outrageous confiscation of the estate of an American citizen. Slamese Government, in behalf of its claim that

estate of an American citizen

Fast Speakers in Congress From the Washington Post

Fred S. Irland, one of the expert stenographers of the House, talked interestingly yester day regarding the speed with which Congress

"It has been said in the newspapers," remarked Mr. Irland, "that Representative Lewis of Washington talks at the rate of 300 words a minute. He does not. No man could speak in the House at that speed and be reported. I doubt whether he could be understood. I mean, of course, such words as occur in debates. Of course in taking routine testimony, where frequently recurring phrases, such as 'what is your name! and 'where do you live!' are expressed by brief arbitrary signs, a stenographer can write as fast as a man can think. It is a very different matter when a Congressman talks. He uses words with many syllables." What is the fastest record in the House!" "Representative Johnson of Indians once talked for an hour and a half, when discussing a contested election case, at an average rate of Lewis of Washington talks at the rate of 300

contested election case, at an average rate of 20 words a minute. That is rapid work. If a a contested election case, at an average rate of 220 words a minute. That is rapid work. If a man talks 250 words a minute he is very swift. I have noticed one thing," added Mr. Irland. "The fast talkers slow up after being in the House a little while. The vastness of the air space they have to fill with their voices gradually makes its impression upon them, and they find too, that they get more attention when they do not talk so fast."

From the Philadelphia Record.

BURLINGTON, June 6.—A man giving his name as Charles Hoffman secured employment on the farm of Samuel Sawyer of Delair. When Sawyer left the place his new employee ransacked the house in search of plunder, but all he got was a pair of trousers and a silver watch. Constable Aaron N. Bishop started in pursuit, and Hoffman was overtaken. Delair has no jail, but this caused the constable no worry. He took the prisoner to the wagon shed, and, putting a heavy log chain about his ankle, secured it with a padlock. The other end he fastened to a wagon in a similar manner. Then, with a remark that the culprit was as safe there as he would be in heaven, the constable withdrew and left Hoffman to lie down or tug at the chain. This morning Hoffman was brought to this city and locked in the jail.

Business with the Government Is Business From the Morning Oregonian.

Prom the Norming Oregonian.

Postmaster Protaman has received instructions from the department that hereafter the deposit to be made on keys to Post Office boxes is to be 20 cents instead of 25 cents, as heretore. All holders of such box keys are required to hand in their certificates between June 1 and 30, and have five cents refunded to them. Those who cannot find their certificates must make oath before the Postmaster that they made a deposit of 25 cents in order to get the refund. The five cents due to parties who do not return their certificates and get new ones or who fail to make the necessary affidavit will be forfeited to the Government.

Evidences of Progress From the Savannah Press.

Two Washington county boys were dodging bullets at Sharpsburg. The balls commenced to shave off the bark of the pine tree which they were using for shelter. Finally au enflishing fire began to chip off the other side of the tree. One of the besieged Georgians remarked:

"Bill, don't you remember that Gen. Toombe said in his speech at Sandersville that Yankees couldn't shoot?"

"Yes, Tom," said the other, "he certainly said so."

"Well, Bill, they are learning damned fast, aren't they i"

She Has 177 Descendants. From the Philadelphia Record.

Dr Ross, Pa., June 4 .- Seven hundred people at ended the one hundredth birthday anniversary of Mrs. Beck of Burnaide township, Clearfield county, on Wednesday. She was the mother of six children, and has thirty-three grandchildren, 186 great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren living

Folt the Earthquake to Beep Mines. From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

Borry, Mon. June 5 .- A violent earthquake shock which rocked tall buildings, was felt here at 5:20 o'clock this morning. Miners' reports show that the bock was felt distinctly 1,000 or 1,500 feet down in

Maine Angleworms' Strong Pull. From the Lewiston Evening Journal. forms are pulling up the young onlone, is the

"ORIGINAL PACKAGE" AGENCIES. Beer from Gutaide the State Again Being Sold

in South Carolina. GREENVILLE, S. C., June 7.- Judge Simonton's original package decision, declaring that the prohibition in the Dispensary law against the importation of liquors in original packages and their sale by agents is contrary to the laws of Interstate commerce, has upset Gov. Ellerbe and the Tillmanite party. When the decision was filed, on the last day of May, Gov. Ellerbe appeared dazed, and it was seventy-two hours before he could decide not to call the tieneral Assembly together and to retain the force of whiskey spies or constables. Had the constables been withdrawn, it would have been equivalent to abandoning efforts to enforce the Dispensary law, for the suppression of the "blind tigors" depends almost entirely upon them.

Gov. Ellerbe has at last announced that the dispensary will run along as before and take its chances in competition with the "original package" agencies which are already being established in the towns. The constables will doubt less be able to hold the tigers in check not less than before the decision, and the dispensary will be affected chiefly in loss of trade. This loss will not be great relatively, inastmuch as well to-do people have never purchased liquors from

will not be great relatively, inasmuch as wellto-do people have never purchased liquors from
the dispensary, but have persistently imported
it from beyond the State. In fact, this decision
will in some measure strengthen the dispensary,
for, so long as a citizen can purchase from whem
he chooses, and does not feel that his private
rights are invaded, there will be a lessening of
that intense opposition by influential classes
which has been manifested by some tacit encouragement of blind tigers.

Liquor men expect to reap a harvest in the
sale of original packages. In this town an exsaloon keeper has already secured the agency of
one of the great brewing companies, and is doing a fine business in delivering beer in crates.
The dispensary law has probably been felt more
keenly by beer consumers than by any other
class of drinkers. The prices of beer in the
dispensaries were high, and there were no conveniences for drinking it. Consequently tils in
the plenteous presence of beer that the people
first rejoice in the realization of the effects of
Judge Simonton's decision.

There is general doubt in the State as to what
is meant by "original package." The Governor
holds that under the definition whiskey, for example, brought into South Carolina bottled, but
in a box or case, cannot be sold by the agent by
the bottle. Others hold a contrary opinion, and
until there is some settlement of this point the
original package agents will be cautious. However, in this town of 12,000 people, six persons
in addition to the beer agent will open original
package agencies within the next few days.

In the absence of a reversal of the Simonton
decision by the Supreme Court of the United
States or legislation by Congress affecting it,
the dispensary system will probably be abandoned when the General Assembly meets in Jandored when the General Assembly meets in Jantary. The Tillmanites generally admit as much,
There will be an effort in the General Assembly
to enact a rigorous prohibition measure to supplant it, There will be an effort in the General Assembly to enact a rigorous prohibition measure to supplant it, and the likelihood is that the effort will prevail. It would certainly prevail if the General Assembly should meet now, before the anger of the Tillmanites over the decision has disappeared. The Prohibitionists will be men with a proposition for high licensed retail whiskey stores or shops to be governed by the same regulations as now apply to the dispensaries. In other words, the endeavor will be to continue the dispensary with the State monopoly feature removed.

removed.

Under the Constitution of 1895 liquors can only be sold between sunrise and sunset in this State, in quantities not less than a half pint, and they cannot be drunk on the premises of the seller. Therefore, there cannot be a return to licensed bars without a constitutional amendment, which is improbable. At present the Prohibitionists appear to be masters of the situation, but it is predicted that should Senator Tillman decide that the continuation of the dispensary is impossible, he will ally himself with the high license proposition, in which evens its popularity will instantly expand.

NO PARK ENTRANCE AT 59TH ST. The Commissioners Befuse the Request for One -Aquarium to Be Open on Holidays.

The petition of a number of citizens presented several weeks ago to the Park Department for a arriage entrance to Central Park at Seventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street was finally denied tendent Parson reported unfavorably on the project on the ground that the entrance would spoil the landscape effect in that vicinity, and the report was unanimously adopted. The petition of Cornelius O'Reilly and others for a renodelling of the circle at 110th street and Fifth avenue was referred to the Superintendent.

The Gas Commission was requested to place three electric lights at the beginning and three electric lights at the end of Commissioner Mo Millan's bicycle path on Riverside Drive, and Director Smith was ordered to sell at public au-tion on June 29 such of the Central Park sheep

tion on June 29 such of the Central Park sneep as he chose.

Anderson Price, a lawyer of 80 Broadway, sent a communication recommending that the stone front of the old Tombs prison be erected at the cutrance to the Park at Seventy-second street and Fifth avenue. All the Commissioners smiled when the letter was read. It was referred to the Fine Arts Committee.

On a motion of Commissioner Cruger it was manimously decided that on all legal holidays hereafter the Aquarium will be kept open to the public the same number of hours as on other days.

The Board of Estimate was requested to issue \$85,000 worth of bonds for the improvement of \$1, John's Park, and \$75,000 for the improvement of Riverside Park, for which \$400,000 has been appropriated by the Legislature. It was reported that the Overlook building in Mulberry Bend Park was finished, and the Commissioners decided to open the park formally on June 15.

There was only one bid for the painting of the Macomb's Dam bridge, that of Peter McCormick for \$9,800, and it was rejected. The bids for painting the Madison avenue bridge ran all the way from \$7,900 to \$1,150, and the discrepancy was so great that no award was made. Board of Estimate was re

crepancy was so great that no award was ma The bids were referred to Commissioner ! Millan for investigation. JOHN W. FOSTER'S MISSION.

He Goes to Europe to Negotiate a Treaty with

WASHINGTON, June 7.-The Hon. John W. Foster's mission to Europe is for the purpose of ecuring concert of action with Russia for the protection of seals in the North Pacine thean and Behring Sea. In addition to a treaty with Russia, the Administration hopes to negotiate one with Japan, through the Minister at Wash ington; and armed with these, it is believed that Great Britain will be more easily influenced to agree to a modification of the regulations established pursuant to the finiture of the Paris Tribunal of Arbitration. Despite land Salisbury's reported refusal to consider a preposition to reopen the subject previous to the expiration of the period for which they were promulgated, correspondence looking to a revision of the regulations is in progress between the two Governments, and in furtherance of the first two Governments, and in furtherance of the foote, British Ambassador, at London during the latter's visit to England this summer. The principal modification desired is the total restriction of pelagic scaling for a fixed brim, it having been shown that the sixty-mile zone about the Pribylov Islands is ineffectual to preserve the seals. The most of the killing has always been done outside that territory. enced to agree to a modification of the regulaserve the seals. The most of the killi ways been done outside that territory.

Foreign Notes of Rent Interest.

Novelette writing and the consequent neglect of her service did not prevent a Shoreditch servant girl, who declared that she would outvie Marie Corelli, from recovering a month's wages from as employer who summarily dismissed her on account of her literary pursuits.

A gas buoy is not a ship, according to the decision of the House of Lords. Salvage was claimed on one hat broke loose on the Humber three years ago since which time the County Court, the Admiraity Court, the Court of Appeal, and now the House of Lords have had to consider the question.

An extraordinarily severe sentence was imposed recently on a lawyer convicted of forgery, con miracy, and perjury at Livespool by Mr. Justice Wills. The man, who is 36 years of age, was sen tenced to penal servitude for life. His frauds were

particularly heartless ones on poor people. A moving staircase for passengers, in the shape of an endless leather belt transferring them from one story to another, is now in use to some of the transporting carpet. Endless beits of canvas have been used for some time to convey packages from place to place within the stores.

Marsellies's Mayor has created a sensation is France by attlitting the bell cord in a railroad train. His speedy appearance at a certain village being worth more than the fine to him, he got on an el press train, stopped it, paid his three dollars, and went about his business. The railroad authorities are puzzling over the means of preventing his ex ample from being imitated.

Jaryna Jeryernkowna, an eighteen year old proph etess of Bukowins, has come to griof. she declar that she died and was buried four years ago, that she went to heaven, and was sent back by God to redeem mankind. Crowds of peasants followed has from town to town in spite of the remonstrances of the priests, till the police arrested the prophetess, as she had a criminal record for petty larceny.